RG 131
Entry Alien Poperty
File
Box 424

## SECURITY TRUST COMPANY

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

WHEELING, W.VA.

August 3, 1955

MEDICAL AUG SOLD STATE S

Rowland F. Kirks, Assistant Attorney General No. AMS.

Director, Office of Alien Property
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: JDH:AP:WS:egh

017-27719 Stanislaw Kruk

Dear Sir:

On October 17th, 1952, you replied to our letter of October 10th, 1952, regarding a guardianship account of approximately \$1,000 for a minor, a resident of Poland, who is now of age. At that time you advised us that "due to the present political situation in Poland, it is suggested that before transmitting the account, it be definitely ascertained that it will be actually received by the former minor and the use of it enjoyed by him."

We are now advised by the bank examiners that we should dispose of this account. We would appreciate it if you would advise us how we can ascertain that it will be actually received by the former minor and the use of it enjoyed by him.

Your early reply will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY

A. D. Bowie

Vice-President and Trust Officer

Downe

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Entry Alien Property
File
Box 424

017-27722 JDH: AP: EJN: ew

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October 16, 1952

Joseph Zorman Attorney at Law 6411 St. Clair Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio

Dear Mr. Zorman:

Reference is made to your letter of October 10, 1952 inquiring whether there is any restriction on the transmission of funds from the estate of a decedent who died in Cleveland on November 7, 1950.

Please be advised that the transmission of funds from this estate is licensed by General License 94, a copy of which is enclosed.

Due to the present political situation in Eastern Germany and in other Communist-dominated countries, it is suggested that, before transmitting funds to persons residing in those countries it be definitely ascertained that they will actually receive and enjoy the use of the same. By Public Circular No. 655, as amended (31 Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 211.3, as amended by 16 F.R. 3479), the Department of the Treasury has withheld all checks or warrants of the United States intended for delivery in Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslavakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russian, and Russian-occupied portions of Germany. Although this prohibition applies only to government checks, some Surrogate courts, in reliance upon this expression of the national policy of the United States, have refused to authorize payments from decedents' estates to beneficiaries residing in such countries or to representatives of those countries alleging to appear for a beneficiary. See In Re Wong Hoen's Estate, 107 N.Y. Supp. (2d) 407, 199 Misc. 1119 (1951).

We have assumed that the decedent resided in the United States from December 1941 to December 31, 1946. If this assumption is not correct the information stated above ill not be proper. If the decedent did not reside continuously in the United States during the specified period, please advise us of his residences.

Very truly yours,
Rowland F. Kirks
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

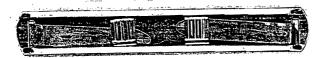
Ву

James D. Hill Chief, Litigation Branch

Enclosure

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Box 424



HGH: PG: et 017-27759 129793

January 28, 1953

Magagna, Galicich and Hamm Attorneys at Law Rock Springs National Bank Building Rock Springs, Wyoming

Attention: Mr. Joseph H. Galicich

Re: Estate of John Peterson, deceased

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letters dated November 12 and December 19, 1952 advising that John Peterson died in the United States on August 15, 1951 leaving an estate valued at approximately \$11,000.00. The heirs and legatees you state are all citizens and residents of Sweden. You inquire whether paragraph (d), Section 511.153 of General License No. 53, as amended November 24, 1950, is at variance with advice received by you from the Consul General of Sweden to the effect that General License Nos. 94 and 95 unblocked all inheritances to Swedish heirs after March 28, 1947.

You are advised that your reference to General License No. 53 is concerned with the definition of the Generally Licensed Trade Area which in turn denotes the area covered by General License No. 53A. Inasmuch as Sweden is excluded from the Generally Licensed Trade Area, General License No. 53A is not applicable to that country. Furthermore, General License No. 95, which provided for unblocking through a certification procedure and which was applicable only to certain specified countries, was terminated on December 31, 1948. However, General License No. 94, a copy of which is enclosed, unblocked all property in the United States except property which was blocked on the effective date of that General License or income from such blocked property. The effective date for Sweden was March 28, 1947. Accordingly, if the property of John Peterson was not blocked prior to his death on August 15, 1951, it did not subsequently become blocked under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, and such property may be dealt with without further authorization from this Office.

Very truly yours,

Rowland F. Kirks
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

By (Signed) Henry G. Hilkeu

Henry G. Hilken, Chief Intercustodial & Property Branch

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File
Box 424

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017-27810

JAN 29 1958

Mr. Edward F. Braunschweiger III 495 Twentieth Avenue San Francisco 21, California

Dear Mr. Braunschweiger:

This is in response to your letter of January 2, 1958 to the Attorney General.

The proceeds of assets of Germany and Japan and their nationals which were vested under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.), as a consequence of World War II, are subject to transfer to the Treasury under the provisions of section 39 of the Act. At the present time there is no statutory authority for the payment by the United States of the claims of its citizens against Germany, either from these proceeds or from any other funds. If legislation should be enacted in the future authorizing the payment of such claims, it will no doubt contain provisions as to the source of such payment.

Sincerely yours,

Dallas S. Townsend Assistant Attorney General Director, Office of Alien Property

(signed) Sidney Gross

Ву

Sidney Gross, Chief Legal and Legislative Section

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JAN 6 1958 W

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From the atelier of: Edward F. Braunschweiger III Honour Consultant, Labour Relations 495 - Twentieth Avenue, San Francisco Q January 2,1958.

2I, Calif.

J.N.

Honorable William P. Rogers Attorney General of the U.S.A. U. S. Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Recently, December 30,1957 there appeared in the San Francisco News (Scripps-Howard Chain) the following article on page two, and I quote:

\$33 MILLION IS PAID FOR ENEMY ASSETS

By the United Press Washington, Dec 30. - The government reported it realized more than \$33 million this year from income and sale of enemy assets seized during World War II.

Most of the proceeds came from selling for \$19,646,427 the government's shares of stock in the Hugo Stiffie's Corport The buyer was a Frankfurt, Germany, firm.

end of quote.

Will you please sir, inform the writer, WHAT IS THE DISPOSITION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AS TO THESE FUNDS?

Also will you please sir, inform the writer, SHOULD ANY CLAIMS OF U. S. CITIZENS AGAINST ENEMY GERMANY, HELD BE VALID, WOULD THESE FUNDS BE SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF SAID CLAIMS?

New Subject: Having not heard from you re my community que or October 28,1957 "as same received?

Thanking you sir, for the above information, I remain

Sincerely and Respectfully

Edward I . Braunschweiger III Attorney-of-Record.

FFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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RECORDS BRANCH

7777555



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Division

DEpstein:eew 202/514-7455

Washington, D.C. 20530

March 10, 1997

Siegfried Stolle Gosener Str. 39 15732 Eichwalde **GERMANY** 

Dear Mr. Stolle:

This is in response to your recent inquiry seeking information about Mr. Wilhelm Matzkuhn.

In connection with World War II and pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seg., certain property was seized by the Alien Property Custodian. Property vested under the Trading with the Enemy Act became property of the United States and could be returned only to eligible claimants who filed timely claims for the recovery of such property. Unfortunately, the time period for seeking the return of property confiscated under the Act has long since expired.

Moreover, Congress, by the enactment of various amendments to Section 39 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, directed the Attorney General to transfer the net proceeds of vested property to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the War Claims Fund. That Fund, in turn, was used to pay awards granted to United States citizens for losses suffered by them as a result of actions taken by the Axis Powers in World War II.

In light of the above, we are unable to take any further action on the matter. I hope that this is responsive to your inquiry.

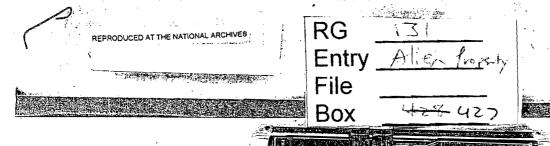
Sincerely yours,

DAVID EPSTEIN

Director

Office of Foreign Litigation

Civil Division



017-28081 JDH: AP: MMcC: ew

July 27, 1953

M. met

Nicholas S. Rago, Esquire hhh Sixtieth Street West New York, New Jersey

Re: Estate of Eugenie Dochterman, deceased

Dear Mr. Rago:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 22, 1953, pertaining to the above estate.

Please be advised that pursuant to Executive Order 8389, as amended, property belonging to nationals of Germany was blocked and all transactions in such property were prohibited, except upon license from the Secretary of the Treasury, after June 14, 1941.

However, by the terms of General License No. 101 all property acquired by nationals of Western Germany and certain other countries was unblocked and by General License No. 102 all accounts not exceeding \$100.00 in value on June 1, 1953, were unblocked. In addition, the President by announcement issued on April 17, 1953, has terminated all vesting of German-owned property in the United States.

Accordingly, the interest in the estate of decedent of the German national, who is a legatee under the will of decedent and who is a resident of Western Germany, is not now subject to being vested and is not subject to other Federal Regulations. Therefore distribution to said legatee of his interest in the estate may be made without further reference to this Office.

For your information there are enclosed copies of the President's announcement of April 17, 1953, General License No. 101, General License No. 102 and the Press Release relating to said licenses.

STORIES AND NOTES

Very truly yours,

Dallas S. Townsend
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

Ву

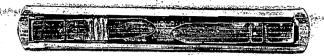
James D. Hill Chief, Litigation Branch

Enclosures

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017-28157 JDH:AP:WEMCM2:wdc

October 23, 1953.

Bilder, Bilder & Kaufman, Esquires, Military Park Bldg., 60 Park Place, Newark 2, New Jersey.

## Re: Estate of Hermine Dusch, deceased

Gentlemen:

We have received your letter of October 19, 1953 in which you inquire as to our interest in the above-captioned estate. Since the decedent died subsequent to December 31, 1946 this Office has no interest in the estate and distribution can be made to the German nationals without further reference or notice to us. Pursuant to the terms of Joint Resolution No. 289 approved October 15, 1951, terminating the state of war between the United States and Germany, German-owned property may not be vested under the Trading with the Enemy Act, unless it was subject to vesting action (i. e., German-owned), prior to January 1, 1947. Also, pursuant to General License No. 94, as amended, (13 F. R. 9547, December 31, 1948), property acquired by nationals of Germany from estates of American citizens residing in the United States who died subsequent to December 31, 1946, is regarded as free assets and not as blocked assets.

In connection with remitting funds to beneficiaries in the Federal Republic of Germany, you should make inquiry through any bank which is a member of the New York Clearing House Association or, possibly through your local bank. Many American banks, including all New York Clearing House banks, participate in an arrangement whereby transfers of inheritances may be effected through Bank Deutscher Laender at Frankfurt, the central bank for Western Germany.

In the event that certain of the beneficiaries reside in the Russian Zone of Germany, it is suggested that before transmitting funds to them it be definitely ascertained that they will actually receive and enjoy the use of the same. By Public Circular No. 655, as amended (31 Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 211.3, as amended by 16 F. R. 3479), the Department of the Treasury has withheld all checks or warrants of the United States intended for delivery in Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslavakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia, and Russian-occupied portions of Germany. Although this



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ALIEN PROPERTY

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have refused to authorize payments from decedents' estates to beneficiaries residing in such countries or to representatives of those countries alleging to appear for a beneficiary. See <u>In Re Wong Hoen's Estate</u>, 107 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 407, 199 Misc. 1119 (1951).

We trust that this information will suffice to answer your inquiry.

Very truly yours,

Dallas S. Townsend, Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property.

James D. Hill, Chief, Litigation Branch

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RG 131
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File
Box 429

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H:PB:NAT:ebk

April 19, 1956

Mr. George G. Wirth
59 Michigan Avenue N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Re: Estate of George Wirth, Deceased

Dear Mr. Wirth:

This Office has been advised by the Canadian Government that it has certain assets arising out of the Estate of your father, George Wirth, payable to three of his beneficiaries, all residents of Germany, which assets may be subject to release to the United States Government, under an Agreement existing between Canada and the United States.

It is my understanding that you may be in a position to furnish this Office with certain information regarding your father's estate and and his citizenship status at the time of his demise. It would be appreciated therefore, if you would contact MissThompson of my Section, Republic 7-8200, Extension 88, at any time between 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Mondays through Fridays, or if you prefer to talk with her personally, she can be reached in Room 625 of the H.O.L.C. Bldg., 101 Indiana Ave.

N. W. Miss Thompson will be able to explain to you the information which would be of assistance to this Office and any cooperation you could show to her will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Dallas S. Townsend
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

(Signed) Henry C. Hilkan

Henry G. Hilken, Intercustodial and Foreign Funds Officer

SIGNED AND MALLED

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RG 131 Entry Alica Page ty File Box 429

FORM [

017-28270 HGH: MW: HEC: amb

P. L. 205

6 JUN 1956

Mr. Anthony Tyitye R. R. No. 1 Copetown Ontario, Canada

是在我的时代人以外就是全国的解析。 人名西班巴西巴斯

Dear Mr. Tyitye:



Your letter dated April 21, 1956, addressed to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Washington, U. S. A., has been referred to this Office since it contains an inquiry concerning a matter under our jurisdiction. You state that a now deceased United States citizen left money to persons living in Hungary which is now being held in trust by the U. S. A. government and that you wish to inquire into its status on behalf of the Hungarian residents.

Your statement that the money at issue is being held in trust by the United States government suggests that it may have been vested under our Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.). While money so vested is not held in trust for the former owners but is property of the United States, it is returnable under certain circumstances. This Office administers property so vested, including matters relating to claims for returns thereof under sections 9(a) and 32 of that Act (50 U.S.C. App. 9 (a), 32) and procedures for divesting under subsection 202(b) of Public Law 285, 84th Congress of the United States (69 U.S. Stat. 562). If you refer to vested property and wish to furnish the name and last known address of the above mentioned decedent, the date (or approximate date) of his death and the names and last known addresses of the persons in Hungary to whom you refer, we will be in a position to give you more detailed information.

Apart from vested property, this Office also administers blocking controls under Executive Order 8389, as amended, issued under section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. If the money to which you refer has not been vested in may be blocked. In this case, if you will furnish the same information as to names, addresses and date of death as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, we will be in a position to give you information on its status under the blocking controls.

Very truly yours,

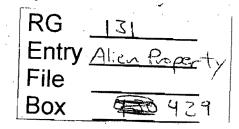
Dallas S. Townsend
Assistant Autorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

By (Signed) Henry G. Hilken
Henry G. Hilken
Intercustodial and Foreign Funds Officer

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RG REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES 131 Entry Alen Page File Box FORM D5-14 4-1-55 Mr WASHINGTON INTERDEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE May 2, 1956 REFERRED TO Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. RE: Dored to WRITER THE HAS IN HAS NOT BEEN INFORMED OF THIS REFERENCE r our COMMENTS: left st by tus on AR SERVICES For appropriate action. d in 1956 en vested IF STATE et seq.) 16 18 umstances ling to 50 U.S.C of 62). If RECEIVED Knom ete) of Hungary 4 1956 MAY Langation Branch Office of Alien Property ers noney SIGNATURE OFFICE OR DIVISION OFFICE OF SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES ESTATES AND TRUSTS UNIT

RG Entry Alien Paperty File Box R. R.#/ Constown Ontario, Canada 1711 To whom it may concern OAV-SA UNIT Dept. of Foreign affairs OFFICE OF Washington 21. SPECUAL CONSULAR SERVICES APR 3 0 1956 Dear Sir: Would you be so kind as to inform me where to inquire with regards to money being held in trust by the U. S. G. government. was left by a United States citizen now 'decedsed, to person's living in Hungary, Europe information on (these their beta Hoping that you will favor this information. I remain ESTATES AND TRUSTS UNIT RECEIVED OFFICE OF



017-28270 JDH:IJ:SCP:mcs

NR

March 28, 1955

1,

Mr. August Ziemann
(21a) Vlothe (Westfalen)
Südstr. 42,

Dear Sir:

Germany

Re: Estate of General Ziemann, deceased

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 10, 1955 inquiring whether this Office can give you any information concerning the uncollected estate of the above named individual, who is believed to have died in this country.

An examination of our records discloses no reports to this Office which we can identify as pertaining to the individual in whom you are interested and accordingly, we are unable to assist you. In order for this Office to make a conclusive search of our records it would be necessary for you to give us the full name of the decedent, as well as the date and place of his death.

Sincerely yours,

Dallas S. Townsend
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

By:

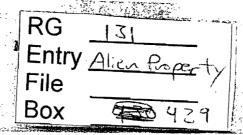
James D. Hill, Chief Litigation Section

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## TRANSLATION FROM ORIGINAL GERMAN LETTER LAN

August Ziemann (21a) Vlotho (Westfalen) Südstr. 42, Germany

Vlotho, February 10, 1955

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dept. of Justice, O.A.P., Washington 25, D.C. USA

RECEIVED MAR 22 195"

My grand-uncle, General Ziemann, died before the First World War 1914-18.

According to his testament, he left to his heirs living in Germany an estate of 24,000,000 dollars. Unfortunately I do not know where General Ziemann lived and died in the USA. According to investigations, he must have lived and also died in one of the following cities: Washington, Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Milwaukee or Chattanooga.

The documents supporting the heritage were lost by us when we fled from our native place during the Second World War 1939-45. To our regret, we do not know any more, under what name my grand-uncle, the American General Ziemann, lived in the USA, or whether he was single or married. It has been established, however, that he was a general in the American Army and that he was wealthy.

Furthermore, we know that he transferred his estate to us according to his testament. In the attached letter the inheritance case is explained in detail.

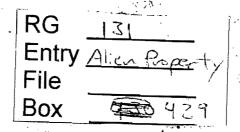
The estate coming to us is supposed to have been retained by the American ask 900 State for purposes of reparations of the wars lost to Germany. I ask you kindly to let me know by return mail whether that is true, and whether we can still expect payment of the assets of the estate mentioned; also if we would immigrate to the USA. In this connection I state explicitly that my grand-uncle used another name in the USA and is probably not to be found under the name of Ziemann. His fortune is supposed to have consisted mostly of real estate.

I again ask you for your kind informations and thank you in advance for your efforts.

Yours very truly, /s/ August Ziemann

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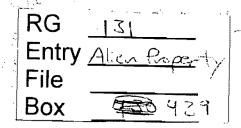
August Ziemann (21a) Vlotho/Weser (Westfalen) Südstr. 42 Vlotho, January 18, 1955

## Regarding the history of the following inheritance matter:

Shortly after World War I 1914/18, the following approximate notice appeared in  $G_{\mbox{e}}$ rman daily papers:

"Heirs wanted. The American General Ziemann died in America. He leaves an estate of about 24,000,000 dollars. According to his testament, his relatives still living in Germany of the Zieman n line, originating from the "Tucheler Heide" (Western Prussia) have been appointed legal heirs."

In that newspaper notice, the first name of the general was also given, as well as the place where he died, and to what court the heirs should apply in America. As far as can be recollected, he changed his name after his immigration to America from Zieman to Freymann, Frymannor some similar name. He is supposed to have emigrated from Germany, that is from the "Tucheler Heide" (Western Prussia) between 1850 and 1855. General Ziemann was a member of the Catholic faith. My eldest brother and an attorney in Kolberg/Pommern [Pomerania] were working on the inheritance case at the time. Unfortunately both died after fleeing from Pomerania after the end of WorldWar II. Thereupon the documents supporting the heritage were completely lost. Nobody knows anything xxxxt as to their whereabouts. I too, as well as almost all persons entitled to inherit, had to flee during World War II from our native place which was in Eastern Germany. To this date we are living in the British Occupation Zone of the Federal Republic as persons expelled from their native place. Therefore, we are completely



Aug. Ziemann cont d]

without evidence substantiating the inheritance matter at hand, which is not invented but based on facts. Now it is necessary, above all, to find out the first name and the place of death of my grand-uncle, the General Ziemann, also the surname he assumed later in America.

During the time from 1919 until 1922 it was established beyond a question of doubt that we are the teget heirs of the estate of General Ziemann. Contact with the proper Probate Court in America had also been established already at the time. However, just before my brother and our attorney wanted to go to America in the above inheritance matter, in order to arrange everything personally there, they suddenly received the information from America that the estate my grand-uncle had left behind had been blocked and cannot be paid nor transferred. The reasons for this are not known now unfortunately. Probably this action was taken by the American State on account of the First World War, which was lost by Germany. An opportunity to resume the metter in this respect with America, did not present itself any more, unfortunately, for political reasons.

The fact that General Ziemann lived in America, was established beyond doubt at the time. His emigration was sufficiently proved by documents and the statements of the eldest of the persons entitled to inherit, who, unfortunately, are also dead by now. With the eldest persons entitled to the inheritance — the last one of them died at the beginning of the year 1945 at the age of 90 years — General Ziemann corresponded for years before 1800 [sic]. At that time he already was a higher officer of the American Army.

In my native town Bittow/Pomerania, there lived a business man, Carl Horn, had been working who was well known by us. He too working a America for many years before

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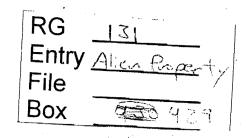
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World War I 1914/18, and had been a watchmaker. Unfortunately, he died during World War II. He had known General Ziemann, because he had to regulate the clocks from time to time in the latter's residence. Horn often spoke in Butow of General Ziemann and his estates. He was also willing at the time to accompany my brother and the afore-mentioned lawyer to America to settle the inheritance matter. All this I still remember very well. His wife, who is still living and well advanced in years, told me now upon my inquiry that her late husband had worked as watchmaker in the following American cities: Washington, Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Chattanooga. In one of these afore-named cities, General Ziemann undoubtedly had his residence and also died there. Whether he was married or single, is not known now, unfortunately. In my opinion, and in the opinion of Mrs. Horn and her brother, he must have died in Chattanooga (Tennessee). Mrs. Horn and her watchmaker Horn spoke brother no longer remember much of the details of which demarks xiewaxe keeps ke to them also many years ago, regarding General Ziemann. However, they do know that General Ziemann existed, according to the statements of Mr. Horn.

My grand-uncle, General Ziemann, is supposed to have distinguished himself heroically in the American wars of liberation [sic]. This had also been established at that time (1919/1922). Horn spoke of it too.

/s/ August Ziemann



Washington 25, D.C

May 19, 1954

Mr. James A. Aborn 1609 E. 30th St. Baltimore 18, Md.

Dear Mr. Aborn:

Reference is made to your letter of May 1, 1954, with enclosure, concerning the release of vested property belonging formerly to the heirs of John Koenig, deceased, which was acquired by this Office.

You are advised that section 33 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by Public Law 292, 83rd Congress, 2d Session (68 Stat. 7) provides in effect, that claims must be filed within two years from the date of vesting or by February 9, 1955, whichever is later. Accordingly, claims for the return of the property acquired by this Office pursuant to Vesting Order No. 7512, effective October 1, 1948, must be filed within this period. There is enclosed Claim Form APC-14 for the use of the heirs of John Koenig in the event it is decided to file claim.

It is also appropriate to call your attention to the fact the persons who are not citizens of the United States and who after December 7, 1941 were present or did business in Germany, Japan, Bulgaria, Rumania or Hungary, or in any territory occupied by the mil: or naval forces of any of those nations, should consider carefully the eligibility requirements of section 32(a) of the Act. In this connection, your attention is directed to subdivisions (C) and (d) of section 32(a)(2).

Sincerely yours,

Paul V. Myron
Deputy Director
Office of Alien Property

By (Signed) Thomas H. Creight Chief, Claims Section

Enclosure
Claim Form APC-1A

89313

CSTATES AND TRUETS SECTION RECEIVED

JUN 17 1954

LATES OF SECTION OF SECTION

WITNESS, Honorable George Frankenthaler, Sur rogate of our said County of NewYork, at said county, the 14 day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

(SEAL)

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PHILIP A. DONAHUE Clerk of the Surrogate's Court

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES 15

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Box

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Rella Schwartz, Esquire 1908 - Que Street, N. W. Washington 9, D. C.

Re: Estate of Mathew Bauer

Dear Mrs. Schwartz:

I have your letter of January 6, 1958, in which you state that you represent certain German nationals residing in the Western Zone of Germany. You inquire whether any United States law prevented the making of "legal payment" to German heirs of an American decedent between the years 1946 and 1951, and also whether any United States law, rule or regulation prevents the making of legal payment to such German heirs between 1951 and the present date.

There was no United States law, rule or regulation which prevented legal payment of an inheritance to a resident of Germany or any other enemy country at any time during the war. General Ruling No. 12, issued by direction of the President on April 21, 1942, excluded from the operation of the Trading with the Enemy Act or the need for a license therefor a "transfer to any person by intestate succession; any transfer to any person as administrator, executor or other fiduciary by reason of any testamentary disposition." There was thus no prohibition against the acquisition of title by an heir, legatee or beneficiary of any estate of his interest in such estate. There was and has been a prohibition against the transmission of any funds, property or interest so acquired to a person in enemy territory without a license. Legal payment could be made of an interest in an estate to an enemy national by depositing that interest in an account standing in the name of or to the credit of that national which was blocked.

The termination of the war by Joint Resolution of Congress on October 19, 1951, did not alter the enemy status of German nationals with respect to property or interests therein

Litigation Branch Office of**RSykt j**Freperty RELLA R. SHWARTZ

in Redwood City, California, on \_

Subscribed and sworn to before me on

JOHN A. BRUNING, Clerk of said Court

Ву

Deputy Clerk.

20. Nicolás, the other
Gardener, also known as
Nicolás Vásquez

in Cuba, Calle 51 No. 11610, Marianao, Cuba.

Entry // File	. :
Entry / File _ Box	31
File _ Box _	ALEX ROPETY
Box	· /
	430

seizure order.

On June 2, 1953 by General State of State of Germany were generally licensed irrespective the date of acquisition of such property and provided, further that that interest had not been theretofore the subject of a

By way of summary, then, legal payment could always have been made to a German heir or beneficiary of an estate or trust by depositing such interest in the name of such person or to his credit in a blocked account. The transmission of those funds, if the interest was acquired prior to January 1, 1947, as is true in your case, did not become permissible without special license until June 2, 1953, upon the issuance of General License No. 101. Had the executor or trustee in your case deposited the interests of your clients in a blocked account at any time after 1946, the date of death of the decedent, such funds would now be, and have been since June 2, 1953, freely transmissible to them in Western Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Dallas S. Townsend Assistant Attorney General Director, Office of Alien Property

George B. Searls Chief, Litigation Section

Litigation Branch Office of**Resylef J**Freperty RELLA R. SHWARTZ

in Redwood City, California, on	•
Subscribed and sworn to before me on	
JOHN A. BRUNING, Clerk of said Court	
By	

RG 131 Entry Alex Paperty File 430

HGH: PB: EL: smb 017-28270 135409

May 3, 1957

Mr. Peery P. Koehne 30 North LaSalle Street Chicago 2, Illinois

Re: Rights of U.S. Citizens to dispose of property by testamentary devise to citizens of Germany

Dear Mr. Koehne:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated April 22, 1957 relative to the above subject.

You are advised that since April 17, 1953 this Office has not vested German owned assets located in the United States. Furthermore, pursuant to General License No. 94 assets acquired in the United States subsequent to December 31, 1946 by German nationals were released from blocking controls of Executive Order 8389, as amended. Thereafter, in June 1953 pursuant to General License No. 101 assets of German nationals which were blocked under that Executive Order were also unblocked if the national was within the Western Zone of Germany on December 31, 1946.

Therefore, upon the basis of facts set forth, the beneficiary would be able to take property, or the proceeds thereof, which is part of the estate of a resident of the State of Florida, who dies testate in such State, when the estate consists of property all of which is located within the United States.

Of course, this Office can give no assurance as to the situation which may develop in the future.

Very truly yours,

Dallas S. Townsend
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

Pergand) Henry G. Hilken

Henry G. Hilken

Intercustodial and Foreign Funds Officer

4.2

AY.

Entry Alien Paperty
File
Box 430

HGH:PB:EL:ehj 017-28270 135425

ET PHA

Miss Elfride Galli Thalkirchnerstrasse 288 Munich 25, Germany

Dear Miss Galli:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 8, 1957 concerning distribution of the Estate of Wilhelmine Malke, also known as Malke-Lohoes.

You state you are the daughter of Richard Matthes, one of the heirs named in the will, who is presently living in the Eastern Zone of Germany, and inquire whether distribution of your father's legacy could be made to you through the Consulate in Munich.

You are advised that since this Office has not vested the legacy, and further, since the legatee is within the Eastern Zone of Germany, the amount involved is presently blocked pursuant to Executive Order 8389, as amended. Therefore, no distribution may be made without further authorization from this Office. At the present time it is the policy of this Office not to unblock or release assets owned by persons within the Eastern Zone of Germany. Accodingly, we could not permit the funds to be sent to the Consulate at Munich to be transmitted to your father in the Eastern Zone of Germany.

Very truly yours,

Dallas S. Townsend Assistant Attorney General Director, Office of Alien Property

By Henry G. Hilken
Intercustodial and Foreign Funds Officer

1357

May 17, 1957

RG 131
Entry Alen Paperty
File
Box 430

HOH:PB:EL:ehj 017-28270 135442

> Mr. David L. Black 310 S. Beach Street Daytona Beach, Florida

May 20, 1957

Re: Estate of Anton Huebner

Dear Mr. Black:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 9, 1957 relative to the distribution of assets from the above-captioned estate to beneficiaries residing in Germany.

You are advised that since April 17, 1953 this Office has not vested German owned assets located in the United States. Furthermore, pursuant to General License No. 94 assets acquired in the United States subsequent to December 31, 1946 by German nationals were released from blocking controls of Executive Order 8389, as amended. Thereafter, in June 1953 pursuant to General License No. 101 assets of German nationals which were blocked under that Executive Order were also unblocked if the national was within the Western Zone of Germany on December 31, 1946. Therefore, there are no restrictions in connection with Executive Order 8389, as amended, which would preclude the distribution of assets to beneficiaries residing in Germany.

Very truly yours,

Dallas S. Townsend Assistant Attorney General Director, Office of Alien Property

(Blance) Renry G. Hilken

Henry G. Hilken, Intercustodial and Foreign Funds Officer

2. J.

RGEntry Alica Box

GBS:IJ:SCP:rc

March 26, 1957

Francis J. Roland, Esquire 68 Devonshire Street Boston 9, Massachusetts

> Estate of Helen Tetianiec, deceased Suffolk Probate Court #389733

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 21, 1957, enclosing a copy of the will of the above decedent, the will having been executed on July 30, 1955, and inquiring whether we have any interest in the bequests to residents of Poland.

Since the decedent died subsequent to July of 1955 the bequests to the Polish nationals would not be subject to the control of this office and administration of the estate and distribution of the bequests may be made without further reference to us.

The Department of State has suggested that we call to the attention of persons contemplating transfers of inheritances to persons in Poland that under previous foreign exchange control regulations dollar funds forwarded through banking channels were retained by the Polish Government and the persons to whom such remittances were directed received Polish currency at the official rate of approximately four zlotys to the dollar. By virtue of a recent change in Polish regulations the possession of foreign currencies by residents of Poland is permitted and effective February 11, 1957, there was established a "special" exchange rate of twenty-four zlotys to the dollar applicable to inheritances and certain other remittances between Poland and non-Soviet bloc countries.

Very truly yours,

Dallas S. Townsend Assistant Attorney General Director, Office of Alien Property

George B. Searls Chief, Litigation Section

SA MAR 25

Dollars.

सम्बद्धांच्य (क्वार्ट्याः)

MAR = 1857

To St. Peter and Paul's Parish, Broadway, South Boston I ART. V11 leave the sum of Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars.

ART. VII All my articles of household forniture, are to be given To the Society of St. Vincent DePaul.

PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES	RG	131
	-	Alien Property
مصدير م	File	430

017-28270 JDH:IJ:SCP:rc

AIR MAIL

October 29, 1956



Mr. Herbert Schmidt (22a) Solingen-Ohligs Nippesstr. 15 Federal Republic of Germany

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of July 20, 1956 in which you request information concerning an inheritance from your uncle Heinrich Schmidt, which you state has been seized under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. You refer to announcements in the press and over the radio that it was to be expected that small assets "up to \$10,000.00" would be released in a short time.

We are unable from the information contained in your letter to make a positive identification of the particular property in which you are interested. In any event, however, we believe that you have been misled by reports in the German press concerning a proposed amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act which would have returned amounts up to \$10,000.00 to individuals as a matter of grace. Although introduced, no such legislation has been enacted by our Congress.

We believe it appropriate to point out that the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to reimburse its own nationals for assets in this country seized by the United States as a result of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. In this connection your attention is called to Article 5, Chapter Six of the Bonn Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising out of the War and the Occupation, as amended by Schedule IV to the Protocal on the Termination of the Occupation Regime in the Federal Republic of Germany, signed at Paris on October 23, 1954.

Very truly yours,

Dallas S. Townsend
Assistant Attorney General
Director, Office of Alien Property

James D. Hill Chief, Litigation Section DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 802116

BYEAT NARA December 100

BOX # 286

SG:SL:aew

APR 2

William F. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General
Calles S. Townsend
Director, Office of Alien Property
Legislative Program

Reference is made to Mr. Chambers' membrandum of March 21, 1956 inquiring conserving proposed emembrants to 5. 1117 and proposed legislation settling the Jewish Restitution Specessor Organization (JRS) claims Set forth below is information with respect to these two matters.

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1. 5. Ill 7 would exclude from payment under section 14 of the Trading with the Pheny Act, as amended, pending debt claims based upon obligations of foreign covernments and obligations payable in foreign currency. Among the latter category are the debt claims origing out of yen certificates of deposit lessed prior to Secember 7, Ifli, by American branches of Japanese banks lossed on the West Goast.

的过去式和过去分词 人名英格兰人姓氏格兰 医二种毒性 Henrings have been held by an Exeminer of this Office in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C. on a group of yen certificate claims. The Veering Examiner has not yet issued his decision. Citelana, Ashton, Woord Coyle of Los Angeles are away counsel for the claiments. Shortly after the bearings in California were ended, Ar. Ashten of that firm visited this Office and requested our support of an associated to 8. 11k7 which would except cortain year certificate claims from the exclusionary provisions of S. 1117 and thus afford them a preference over other foreign currency claims covered by that bill. In addition, the exercisent would require the allowance of these yen certificate claims at the pre-war rute of exchange between the dollar and the yen rather than at the such less favorable current rate. In responding to a latter subsequently written by Mr. Ashton to the Attorney Conoral, Fr. John V. lindsey, voon the recommendation of this Office, stated in a letter dated January 17, 1956 (copy attached) that the Department could not support Mr. Ashton's proposal.

It is my understanding that Mr. Ashton has brought his smendment to the attention of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Trading with the Enemy Act and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Although we have been advised informally that the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee has reported S. 1117 to the full committee, we have no information indicating whether Mr. Ashton's amendment has been adopted or rejected. We have heard nothing concerning any action by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2. JRSO has filed a total of 7,000 claims with this Office under Public Law 626, 83d Congress, adding section 32 (h) to the Trading with the Frency Act. Subsequently, JRSO furnished this Office with a

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list of 4,138 of the filed claims which it stated were not involved with conflicting or edverse claims. JRSO advised this Office that in view of the magnitude of the task of collecting proof on these claims individually, it would propose an amendment to Public Law 626 to authorize a bulk cottlement of the claims at a figure between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The proposal was brought to the attention of Senator Mirksen and Representatives Elein and Volverton. The latter two have introduced the emphasement & R. R. 9972 and H. R. 9973.

In the meantime this Office has completed an exemination of its records with regard to the list of claims asserted by JRSO to be in the non-conflicting or non-odverse category. As a rocalt, we have determined that claims with a value of approximately \$6.35,000 would appear to be the maximum on which JESO will be able to obtain returns under Public Law 626, as presently written. Accordingly, it appears that the JRSO proposed esendment scaking between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 is whally unrealistic.

In response to an inquiry from Senator Dirksen we have furnished him the results of the examination of our records. We shall subsit to you shortly our report on H. R. 9972 and H. B. 9973, the bills introduced by Representatives Klain and Wolvertes. W. DECKTOR

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